THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Volume 3. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1856. Number 48.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.

Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

DR. H. KELLY

HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.

Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.

May 25, 1855 52—tf.

Dr. MILO A J. ROSEMAN,

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.

Rowan Co., Nov 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(ate of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 1. 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, | R A Rogers, | W D Dowell.

of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜

Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX

NUEFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST. 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton AND RICE

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.

Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

TOWN POINT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling

Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24, '55 39tf,

STAGE **HOUSE.**

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive profes sional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebtedso me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c., Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW IALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	" "
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	" "
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	" "
John Long,	Randolph	" "
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	" "
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	" "
James Webb,	Orange	" "
P. C. Cameron,	do.	" "
John F. Lyon,	do.	" "
Henry Whitted,	do.	" "

And many others.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

NICE THINGS.

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls., half Bbls., quarter Bbls., and Kets.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets,
Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring,
Pickles, Catsups Sauces,
Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Java, Laguaria and Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee, Macceroni,
Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar,
Loaf Sugar, Rice,
Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe,
And many other articles suitable for family use. just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

HOME.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection call,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded!
Home! go watch the faithful dove—
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us;
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endure it;
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!
What is home with none to meet?
None to welcome, none to greet us—
Home is sweet, and only sweet,
Where there's one we love to meet us!

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention:

WE, the delegates of the Democracy of North Caroilna, in Convention assembled, deeming the present occasion a suitable one to re-affirm the well defined principles upon which our organization, as a party, is based, do

Resolve, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the Resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the squandering of them in donations to paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South let in with their property, equally with those of the North to the common Territories of the Union. That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the true doctrine; that the people of the Territories, when they come to form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union as States, have the right to determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we have viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we will cheerfully unite with them, as heretofore, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to proclaim once more to the world the great principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the Know-Nothing organization as corrupting and dangerous in its influences and tendencies. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, must be between the Democratic National party and the Black Republicans; that a third party cannot strengthen, but must weaken the South in this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and the duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance, by its unity, its numbers, and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constiutional rights, by whatsoever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, oathbound political associations, and to intolerance and proscription on account of religious opinion, either by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural address and subsequent State papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, as well as by his uniform devotion to the constitution and his faithful enforcement of its obligations, has endeared himself to all true lovers of the country; and while we freely acknowledge, and proudly recognize, the abilities, the patriotism, and the sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, and will give a cordial and united support to whomsoever may receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, we yet deem it due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are proud of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy We respect him for his experience and wisdom as a statesman, and cherish a strong affection for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and his many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would be gratifying to the people of North-Carolina, and serve to bind still more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly contitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commerical, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Bragg has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of North-Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor, THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton--a gentleman and a patriot—a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Of His Excellency, GOV. BRAGG, *of North Carolina, delivered January 1st*, 1855.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Commons:

Elected by a majority of the freemen of the State, to fill the Chief Executive office within their gift, I have, in obedience to their will and the requirements of the Constitution, appeared before you this day, and solemnly sworn that I will discharge the duties of the important trust confided to me, "without favor or affection, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State, and according to the best of my skill and ability."

Seriously impressed as I am by the responsibilities thus solemnly assumed, and which are so well calculated to excite reflection and self-examination, I shall enter upon the discharge of my duties, not without distrust of my qualifications for the high station to which it has pleased my fellow-citizens to elevate me; but, at the same time, with an earnest endeavor not only to obtain the approbation of those whose suffrages I have received, but also to advance and secure the welfare and prosperity of my native State.

Fortunately, however, for myself and for the best interests of the State, I shall not be unaided in the execution of my office. For while to the freemen of the State belongs the power of electing their Governor, to the General Assembly, under the Constitution, is confided the selection of his Council—a body which it will be my duty, as well as my pleasure, on all important occasions to consult, and on whose wisdom and experience I shall at all times confidently rely.

It has not been usual, I believe, for those who have preceded me in office, to enter fully, on occasions like the present, into an expression of their opinions and views upon question pending before the people or in the Legislative Halls of the State. Nor, I suppose, is it expected of me now to depart from a course, sanctioned by usage, and perhaps proper in itself. Yet, I am now, and trust I ever shall be ready, on all proper occasions, to express my opinions and take my fair share of responsibility touching every question which may concern the interest, the welfare and the prosperity of our people.

I hope, however, in order to avoid misconception, that I shall be pardoned for a slight departure from the usage to which I have adverted, in now making a brief reference to some matters of public moment, which hitherto have been much discussed throughout the State, and in relation to which there has been, and is still, a deep and abiding interest felt.

Prominent among these has been the question of so amending our State Constitution, as to extend the right of suffrage, by abrogating the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters. It would be a waste of words, as well as useless consumption of time, to discuss the merits of that question here; it has already been thoroughly discussed, and in my opinion there is no question in regard to which there has been a clearer and less equivocal expression of public sentiment.

Time and again has it come before the people, and on every occasion, through the broad expanse of the State, and from the sea shore of the East to the mountain summits of the West, their voice has been heard in its favor.

In our last State canvass it ceased to be a subject upon the merits of which, save with here and there an exception, there was any controversy. It was virtually conceded on all hands, that the amendment was one not only desired by a very large majority of our people, but which was right and proper in itself. If controversy there was, it was only as to the means of effecting the change; whether it should be done by the Legislative or Conventional mode of amending the Constitution. I need not at length reiterate here my opinions on that subject; they were freely and repeatedly expressed in almost every section of the State, and were substantially the same that were entertained and expressed, time after time, both officially and unofficially, by my immediate predecessor. It will be sufficient for me to say that I have seen no cause to change these opinions, sanctioned as they have been, so often, by the popular vote.

Changes in our fundamental law should not be made for slight or transient reasons.—The wise men who formed our Constitution, so intended, and they have well provided, in the instrument itself, safe-guards against such evils. But when a change is proposed which all or nearly all agree should be made, a careful consideration of the subject has led me to the conclusion that there is no way in which it can be done, so practicable, so economical, and withal so safe and conservative in its character, as that of first requiring the sanction of the large Constitutional majorities in each branch of two successive Legislatures, and the subsequent ratification of the proposed amendment, by a direct vote of the people themselves.

There is another object that has attracted, in a large degree, the attention of the people of the State, and which, from its very great importance, deserves more than the brief notice which I shall bestow upon it on the present occasion. I allude to the subject of internal improvement.

The natural resources of our State, in an agricultural, mineral and commercial point of view, are certainly great; but they need the assistance of those artificial means which the science and capital of our day have so wonderfully supplied, to the end that they may be improved and developed. These are facts about which all will agree, while there may be some difference of opinion as to the extent to which the State should embark in a system of Railroad improvements, especially at this time. Wild and visionary schemes should at all times be discouraged, and especially now; we have seen the evil effects of such enterprises in other States of the Union, where millions have been irretrievably sunk in unproductive works of the kind, and which has tended in no little degree, to produce the present disastrous condition in the monetary affairs of the country.

But fortunately for North Carolina, though the financial wave which has spread from the great commercial centre of the Union, has not left her unharmed. yet her public debt is comparatively small, and entirely within her means; her credit is unimpaired, her currency in a sound, though necessarily contracted condition, and the great mass of her people comparatively free from debt and unembarrassed in their circumstances

While, therefore, the present derangement in the business and monetary concerns of the country counsels us to the exercise of a proper prudence and caution, it should not, in my opinion, prevent the prosecution of a liberal system of improvement, and especially the completion of our great central work, and its further extension East and West, as rapidly as may be consistent with the means, the ability and the credit of the State.

It must be admitted by all that the present financial revulsion, brought as it has been mainly by the extravagance, recklessness, and in some cases dishonesty of individuals and corporations in other sections of the country, has largely increased the difficulties under which we labor in prosecuting, for the present, any extended plan of improvement. But the deep and solid foundations upon which rests its ultimate prosperity, cannot fail, at an early day, to restore business to its accustomed channels, and cause capital to seek for safe investment, and thus enable the State, if she desires it, to resort successfully, as she has done heretofore, to the use of her credit, for the prosecution of her public works, and the amelioration of the condition of our people.

We live in a time, if I may so speak, of excessive progress; and I know that it has been said, perhaps with some truth, that North Carolina has been a laggard in the race of her sister States. But there are times when it is safer, at least, to be in the rear than in the front. She has thrown off her lethargy, and I trust that time will show that she has the means, the ability, and the *will* to run with success the race set before her.

A few words more, and I will trespass no longer upon your time or attention.

Occasions like the present, though of frequent occurrence in the different States of our Union, and in still more striking and imposing manner, at the seat of our National Government, are, nevertheless, well calculated to excite in our bosoms a patriotic fervor. Not because of the elevation of any man to office, and least of all, one so humble as myself, but as illustrating, peculiarly and forcibly, our own American system of Government; a system intended by its framers to solve, and which it has been our boast has solved, the problem of man's capacity to govern himself—a system peculiar in itself, and arising in some degree out of our peculiar situation when it was instituted—partly federative or national—partly local—one out of many; a system calculated perhaps in a greater degree for extension, and at the same time for unity and strength, than any other form of free goverment hitherto devised by the wit of man—with no privileged classes, civil, military or religious—no prince, potentate or king—no rulers but the people, with laws adopted under forms of government instituted by themselves, and administered by officers of their own election.

We have seen one Chief Executive officer after another, in our State and National Governments, elected by the people, and installed in office, quietly and without disturbance, and again returning to the walks of private life. In two instances in our National Government, on the demise of the President of the United States, the Vice President has succeeded quietly to that exalted station. And in our own State it appears that more than once, upon the vacation of the gubernatorial office, the powers of Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, have been exercised by the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, without hindrance and without detriment to the State; thus testing, time and again, our system of Government under various circumstances and emergencies, and showing a ready acquiesence on the part of our people to forms and laws prescribed by themselves.

In view of these things, the question naturally suggests itself to every reflecting and patriotic mind, can this system be preserved and perpetuated? Will it be maintained in all its beauty, harmony, and usefulness, and transmitted unimpaired to those who come after us? Or does it contain within itself the seeds of disease, some vicious principle which, sooner or later, will work its dissolution?

Hitherto, notwithstanding the occasional jarring of some discordant elements, it has proved eminently successful. But it is believed that it can only continue to be so, by strictly confining the action of our National Government to its limited constitutional sphere, leaving to the States the free and uninterrupted exercise of all the powers reserved to them or to the people—by the observance of a spirit of justice, moderation, and forbearance towards each other, by the different States of the Union and their people, and by a faithful compliance with all their obligations, constitutional and legal.

If, on the contrary, the powers of the General Government, instituted by equals, and made for the benefit of us all, are so perverted and wielded as to make war upon one particular section—if the peculiar institutions of the States of that section are to be unceasingly assailed by those who have properly and rightly no concern in the matter—if our constitutional rights and the laws passed to give them practical effect, are to be utterly set at naught, and in their stead a rampart and self-sanctified fanaticism is to rule, then the days of our republic will have been numbered, and we shall cease to be a united people.

We cannot shut our eyes, and ought not if we could, to the spectacle which has lately been presented in the nonslaveholding States of this Union, and to the efforts which have there been made, unfortunately with too much success, to array section against section, and people against people.

We have been charged with aggression, when we have been the party aggrieved; we point, for example, to the constitutional provision for the reclamation of our property, and ask for the execution of the law passed to give it practical effect. We are told by many that that law must be repealed, and by not a few, that there is a "higher law" than the Constitution itself, in the breasts of Northern freemen, and that the free North is not to be made a hunting ground for the slaves of the South. We ask to be admitted to an equal participation in the common inheritance and common acquisitions of the country, and are content to leave with every people the settlement of its own domestic relations in its own way. But we are told that slavery must be confined to its present limits, and that there shall be no more slave territories or slave States.

The day may come—perhaps it will be too late, when our Northern brethren will discover that the Southern States intend to be "equals in the Union, or independent out of it."

God grant that this dire alternative may never be presented to us! Hitherto we have been singularly blessed as a people; and if we are wise and walk in His way, we have every reason to believe that a wonderful destiny awaits us.

May He so incline the hearts of us all, that we may cease to do evil and learn to do well; and that we may sacredly maintain in all their integrity, the glorious institutions handed down to us by our ancestors, and transmit them unimpaired to our latest posterity.

A FOX TRAPPED.—Rogers tells an amusing and instructive anecdote of Fox:

"I saw Lounardi make the first ascent in a balloon which had been witnessed in England. It was from the Artillery-ground. Fox was there with his brother, General F. The crowd was immense. Fox, happened to put his hand down to his watch, found another hand upon it, which he immediately seized.

"My friend, said Fox, 'you have chosen an occupation which will be your ruin at last.'

"O, Mr. Fox,' was the reply, forgive me, and let me go! I have been driven to this course by necessity alone; my wife and children are starving at home."

"Fox, always tender-hearted, slipped a guinea into the hand, and then released it.—On the conclusion of the show, Fox was proceeding to look what o'clock it was.

"Heavens!' cried he 'my watch is gone!'

"Yes,' answered General F., 'I know it is; I saw your friend take it.'

"Saw him take it! and you made no attempt to stop him?'

"Really, you and he appeared to be on such good terms with each other, that I did not choose to interfere."

Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner nor fashion—but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom we have dealings, are its essential characteristics.

Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square, inserted at $5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1856.

From the Raleigh Standard.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT GREENSBOROUGH.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Supposing you and your readers would like to know something of the first Know Nothing Convention ever held in this State, with open doors, I have concluded to give some account of the late meeting in Greensborough. I will state, in the outset, that I do not propose to give a full account of all that was done and said, nor do I intend to state everything in the order in which it occurred: but while I do not profess to tell the "whole truth," I shall tell "the truth, and nothing but the truth."

The Convention was quite respectable in point of numbers and talent, though it is a significent fact, obvious to all, that so very few of the prominent men of the State were present. A large proportion of the delegates appeared to be rather young men, many of them boyish in appearance—"Sam's boys" no doubt.

In the first place I desire to supply an important omission in the published proceedings. It is stated that on Thursday evening, "It was *Resolved*, that the house be *resolved* to-night into committee of the whole." While this subject was under consideration some debate arose as to the proper place for the above resolution to be effected. Some of the speakers preferring to hold the *night* meeting in the Church, others desired to hold it in the Young Men's Hall, which is on the third story. Mr. Cameron, of Fayetteville, insisted on going to the Hall, where, as he said, they could be more private, and where the wicked world could not look in on them. It was finally agreed to meet in the church for the sake of comfort. We hear nothing more from the Convention until Friday morning, when, as appears from the record, the platform was adopted without discussion, and Mr. Gilmer snugly placed upon it *nem con.*

Madame Rumor, however, says that the committee to "prepare subject matter for the action of the Convention" actually reported to the committee of the whole Thursday night—the report eliciting quite a sharp debate, as to whether the party should have a platform at all; some members thinking the Philadelphia platform would bear them up better than the rickety affair submitted by the committee.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, proposed some amendment in reference to the improvement of the bawling system of the State; but so averse were they to taking a decided stand on either side of any question, that his proposition, did not even meet with a respectful consideration, and when he attempted to speak in its favor members gave him to understand, by coughing, that he was talking to Buncombe.

Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Davis, Mr. Guion, and perhaps others were put in nomination.—After several ballotings Mr. Gilmer received a majority. The Convention—I beg pardon—the committee adjourned some time after midnight.

The above is given as received from persons present, and is believed to be entirely correct as far as it goes. For this, however, we have to rely altogether on the statement of the faithful, as none of the "wicked world" were present—a request having been made at the meeting of the Con—committee for all persons unfriendly to the elections of Fillmore to leave, which was accordingly done.

As the Convention met Thursday morning, and adjourned late Friday afternoon—the committee having transacted nearly all the business Thursday night—no doubt you would like to know what the Convention did. Most of the time was spent in speaking for Buncombe. It is but just to remark that some of the speaking was very good, and some decidedly bad.

Mr. M. Q. Waddell, of Chatham, commenced a speech by a solemn allusion to the Apostle Paul, and closed with a vulgar, obscene anecdote, unfit for the pages of a newspaper, however appropriate it may have been to the occasion.

In another speech he said he had learned from them that he would be elected. He said he believed the Roman Catholics were the cause of the extreme cold weather during the last winter; and after repeating many other evils of different kinds, which he thought they had produced, he said he believed they were the cause of all the evils that have ever happened to men, women, children, horses, cows, hogs, and sheep. Of couse I do not mention these things to make the impression that the speaker expected everybody to believe him, but merely as a part of the proceedings, and to show what sort of men we have to depend on for the protection of the Protestant religion!

He appeared to be leading man in the Convention. His coarseness and vulgarity were extremely disgusting to that portion of the "wicked world" which honored the Convention by "looking on." Some members of the Convention expressed themselves in strong terms of disapprobation of his conduct. It cannot, however, be denied that the above nonsense was received by the Conventien with the most raptuous applause.

I deem it due to Mr. Waddell to put in a word of apology for him. He was called out expressly to "entertain the Convention," and he no doubt thought it his duty to speak in a style best suited to the taste and capacity of his audience.

Mr. Gilmer accepted the nomination in a speech of some length, delivered in his usual forcible and energetic style. With one exception his speech was such as suited the occasion. Without any application that I could see, he related the following anecdote: "There was a boy in a school who was much addicted to profane swearing. The teacher tried to reform him by coaxing, hiring and whipping, all to no purpose. One day he told him to take the tongs, and watch a certain hole where a mouse was in the habit of coming out, and stand there till he killed it. He took his stand and waited patiently till the mouse appeared, when the whole school was astonished to hear the tongs come down on the mouse, and the exclamation from the boy, if I hav'nt got it G— d damn me."

Mr. Foster, of Randolph, made a speech against foreigners, in which he spoke of the "d—d Dutch."

All this took place within the sacred precints of a church, and in the presence of venerable ministers of the gospel. Much was said by others against foreigners and foreign influence; notwithstanding the worthy pastor of the church, whose building the Convention occupied, is a foreigner, "by birth, training, and education"—he was present to hear the coarse epithets applied so freely to that class of our population who happen to have been born abroad.

The party having been forced to give up their boasted platform of June last, and as will be seen not having taken issue on any State question, are completely adrift, without any land marks by which to steer their course.

And this was evident to any one who listened to the different speeches delivered in the Convention. There was scarcely any position taken by any speaker that was not effeotually replied to by others. I give a few instances in proof: Mr. Gilmer and others spoke of the danger of disunion, and of the necessity of the American party to save the Union &c. Mr. Barringer, in a speech of much force and beauty, said he did not think the Union in danger, that he had great confidence in the masses of the people; that they loved the Union, and by them it would be preserved. He said the cry about the danger of disunion was raised by demagogues for party purposes.

The ptesent administration was denounced by some as weak and corrupt. Mr. Gilmer said he did not attribute any corrupt motives to Mr. Pierce in appointing what he terms ultra men in preference to Union men, it was only an error in judgment.

Mr. Waddell made a long speech condemning the *doctrines* of the Catholic church, transubstantiation, auricular confession, the power of the Pope to forgive sins, &c., &c. Mr. Baker, of New Hanover, said "the Gallican Catholics are with *us*—they don't acknowledge spiritual allegiance to the Pope." He did not inform us, but I suppose no one denies that they hold the *doctrines* which Mr Waddell condemned.

Mr. Gales, of Raleigh, being called on for a speech excused himself by saying that speaking was not his vocation; but he hoped others would speak, and if they would not he would move to send out for Mr. Gilmer *to laugh*.—Mr. A. J. Stedman, of Chatham, made two or three speeches; he was very severe on foreigners, though he did not say as he did last summer, at Graham, that "you can't make a white man of an Irishman."

I have written entirely from memory as I took no notes. Many other things occurred worthy of remark, but this article has already become longer than I intended. I do not pretend to give in all instances the precise words of the speakers; but I think all present will bear witness that no one has been misrepresented.

I have forgotten one thing that I intended to mention. Near the close of the Convention Mr. McKesson, of Burke, made a proposition that the delegates from each County become reasonsible for twenty dollars to be raised in their respective Counties for the promotion of the American (?) cause—not agreed to.

A. K. N.

April 18, 1856.

A WOMAN MARRIED TO A WOMAN —INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

We yesterday alluded to the fact that a gay young lady was cutting around in male attire among the belles of Syracuse. Yesterday's Standard announces that she has been arrested on the charge of palming herself off as a man, having been married a short time since to a young lady named Lewis! The Standard says:

Yerterday forenoon, the female dressed in male attire, whose vagaries were briefly alluded to in yesterday's Standard, was brought before Justice Durnford for examination.—The circumstances attending this case, although still somewhat enveloped in mystery, are as far as known, exceedingly similar.—There is now no doubt but the person is a woman; and although she is still attired in men's apparel, we will speak of her as one of the female sex. In answer to the questions of the Justice, yesterday morning, she said her name was Albert Guelph that she is English by birth, has been in this country about two years; lived in Lodi about six months; part of the time with a colored woman named Dinah Jackson, and part of the time in the family of Mr. Lewis; she has no occupation receives remittances from England, and the balance of her support is furnished by a sister who resides in this city. In reply to the question "are you male or female?" she answered "your officers can tell you, or have told you." She refuses to give any more direct answer to the inquiry in relation to her sex, and was committed for further examination.

From various persons, we learn that this woman is well known in town in the character of a female, and she has probably assumed the disguise of a man within a few weeks.—She is said to be an English woman, and to have a son, a blind boy, who lives with her sister a very respectable woman named Mrs. Edgar, residing in the southern part of this city.

A few weeks since she assumed the garb of a man, and made the acquaintance of a young lady named Miss Lewis. After a brief court ship they were married by Rev. Mr. Gregory, of the Episcopal Church, and the parties have since resided together as husband and wife.—The marriage ceremony was performed about three weeks since, and the bride's father, suspecting there was something wrong about his new son-in-law, obtained a private interview, and informed her of his suspicion that she was not what she pretended to be. At first she claimed that she was a man, but on closer questioning finally admitted that she was a female. A partial examination was made at this time by the father-in-law and officer Barnes, which satisfied the officer that the person was a woman disguised, and he immediately arrested her, and placed her in the watch-house, where she has remained since Saturday evening last.

It is understood that when this eccentric woman first came to the house of the bride's father, she was attired in female apparel, and her clothing changed to man's attire, with the knowledge of the family. The probability is, that the family supposed her woman's dress was a disguise, and that she was assuming the proper habiliments of her sex.

The lady's father was averse to the match, but the bride still clings to her woman husband, and claims that the arrest is a conspiracy against them. They were allowed to meet in one of the ante-rooms of the police office, and embraced each other with the greatest marks of affection.—*Rochester Union.*

The election for Commissioners of Navigation in Wilmington, on the 6th inst., resulted in the choice of *four* Know Nothings and *one* Democrat. The Daily Journal of the 6th says:

"The election held here yesterday for Commissioners of Navigation passed off quietly, considering the very large vote polled. The table above will exhibit the actual state of the poll, with this explanation. That return shows the election of four Know Nothings and one Democrat. By some strange mistake yesterday, an active and staunch Democrat, in the heat and excitement of the voting got hold of and put in a Know Nothing vote; thus in fact electing Mr. Flanner, whereas, had the mistake not occurred, Mr. Costin would have been elected, and the board stood two Democrats to three Know Nothings—Making allowance for this mistake, which is not denied to be one by any body, the average Know Nothing majority is *three*—growing small by degrees and beautifully less.

That in so close a poll, a little more effort might have and would have carried the day, all can now see, and the lesson should be and will be taken home and improved in future contests. But let Democrats be just to each other and avoid recrimination. It is no more than what is just and proper to say, that the town of Wilmington can boast as noble a band of working Democrats as the State or the Union can produce. Men who will never permit the banner upon which their principles are inscribed, to trail in the dust, but will raise it aloft again and again, and carry it forward again and again until victory perches upon it,—who instead of being discouraged by merely nominal defeat, will only draw from such nominal defeats lessons by which to obtain substantial victory. Without monied power or other influence beyond that of principle alone, the Democrats of Wilmington, depressed in feelings as they were yesterday, fought a noble fight, divided the honors of victory with their opponents, and left what remained to them valueless.

Working men—the hard-handed honest working men of the party came forward—young men entering upon life stood up manfully. We are not in the slightest degree discouraged, we see the spirit abroad, we know and honor our co-worshipers, and we feel certain of ultimate and complete victory, and this is the way the Democrats of the town of Wilmington feel and talk."

The following is a letter from one of the unfortunate men who were captured and shot by the Costa Ricans, to his cousin in New York.:

LIBERIA, (Costa Rica) March 25, 1856.

My Dearest Cousin John: You cannot imagine what anguish I write this to inform you of my fatal destiny. I was taken with sixteen others. At this very moment we are receiving the last exhortations of the Costa Rican priests. It is now two o'clock in the afternoon, and at four we are condemned to suffer the penalty of death. God have mercy on us.

I charge you to say to all my relatives and friends in general, and particular to Thomas and his friends, that they must not come to Nicaragua, because, for them and for many others, it is much better to remain at home. Nobody receives the two hundred and fifty acres of land here, but every one is forced by Walker to take arms, whether they have money or not. I believe that Collman and David Ferrier have escaped. No more at present, from your most affectionate cousin.

PETER GONNAN.

Very similar to the above are all the letters which the remaining prisoners have written to their families.

MR GILMER IN STOKES.

Mr Gilmer, the know-nothing candidate for Governor, made the first speech of the campaign in Stokes County. He was replied to by Thos. Settle, jr., Esq., of Rockingham. A friend who was present has favored us with a statement of some of Mr Gilmer's positions; and all we ask of Mr Gilmer is, to continue to occupy the ground he assumed in Stokes up to the day of election.

We learn that he commenced with a history of the Missouri compromise, and of the compromise of 1850, and the effect of the latter in bringing about the platforms of the two great parties in 1852. After devoting about an hour and a half to this, his conclusion in his own words was, that in the Kansas Nebraska act, whigs and democrats had broken the bonds of peace—were responsible for all the agitation in the country; and that as a remedy, he proposed to go back to 1852. Mr Settle, in his reply, charged this home upon him with much force and effect, showing that it was nothing more or less than a proposition *to restore the Missouri line.* Mr Gilmer interrupted Mr Settle, and said he would explain his language in his reply; *but he did not touch the point again.*

Mr Gilmer next discussed State politics—denied that he was opposed to Free Suffrage; but when asked whether, if a member of the next Legislature, he would vote for the Free Suffrage act now pending before the country, *he said that was not a supposable case, and would not answer.* He was then asked if he would recommend its passage, if elected Governor. He could not say this was not a supposable case, and so *he declined to answer.*

On the subject of the basis, he planted himself on the Resolution of the Greensborough Convention, evidently not wishing to "trammel" the "paramount principles" of his party with this "vexed State question." He said the "Western Address" had accomplished its purpose, in obtaining from the East liberal appropriations for internal improvements, and especially the Central Railroad.

Mr Gilmer was asked, among other questions, if he had taken the know-nothing oaths, *but he refused to answer saying that was personal.*

We learn from our correspondent that Mr Settle's reply was highly creditable to himself, and satisfactory to his friends. He occupied broad State and national grounds upon every question, and maintained them with much force. Mr Gilmer, practiced, and able as he is in debate was much troubled and embarrassed by the reply, and by the questions propounded. He evaded, dodged, told some characteristic anecdotes, and evidently *lost ground by his effort.*

Mr Gilmer sets out in the campaign with the declaration that the Kansas-Nebraska act is a violation of the compromise of 1850. In endorsing, as he does, the Philadelphia platform of the K. N. party, he holds that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was a "reckless and unwise act." In this Mr Gilmer differs radically with Mr Badger and other distinguished Southern Whigs.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer reached this place on Saturday evening last, and left the following day for Cherokee. Both gentlemen looked in good health and condition for a laborious and fatiguing canvass. To our friends in the lower part of the State we would say that we are confident of carrying this District for Bragg by a larger majority than we did last summer. Know Nothingism is tottering and falling to pieces everywhere in this section, and a candidate who endorses its abominations, who was opposed to his country in the Mexican war, who has voted steadily against free suffrage, as Mr. Gilmer has will find little to comfort him in the Mountain District. Set us down for twenty five hundred majority for Bragg. *Asheville News.*

A Murder Trial.—Appearance of the Murdered One.—The Cleavland Plaindealer says: "On Saturday an examination took place before Esq. Hessenmeuller, of Michael Wyngert, for the murder of his wife. The prosecution was induced by the sudden disappearance of the woman about six weeks since, and it was supposed from the habitual illtreatment to which she had been subjected, that she had been murdered. No trace of her could be found, and the statement of the defendant confirmed the suspicion. The evidence had been heard, and though it was circumstantial, the probability of the murder was strongly sustained. At this juncture—the court room being crowded by excited spectators—the woman alleged to have murdered made her appearance, to the great surprise and gratification of all, and especially of the culprit on trial. The woman had abandoned her liege lord and sought the asylum for the poor at the infirmary, where, sick and forlorn, she had received care and cure. She, of course, was totally ignorant of the charge of murder against her husband and it was only by accident that the intelligence came to those that were cognizant of the trial, and she was sought out and produced at the the court, to the pleasant astonishment of all concerned."

LYNCH LAW IN TEXAS.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald says, that the citizen in the vicinity of New Brownfels, had arrested Woodson Blessingame, his wife and son, charged with the murder of Captain Callshan and Mr. Johnson, on the 10th ult., and placed a guard over them. Hearing, however, the possibility of their escape from punishment, the citizens took the prisoners from the guard and shot the father dead. The son then made an attempt to escape, when he too was shot dead.

There is in Boston a superb and most ingenious work of art. It is a portrait of Washington, after the original of Stuart; but it is neither painted, printed, colored transferred, nor drawn by hand—it is not upon canvass, nor wood, paper, metal, nor steam. It is the result of mechanism, the production of the loom—or rather of an extraordinary improvement upon the loom. It is in part a portrait in silk, woven in pure white and black silk, and in the most perfect artistic manner. This article was presented to the city of Boston during the past year, by Messrs. Parsons & Co., of Lyons, France.

IRANISTAN DESERTED.—A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) American, who has just been to Iranistan, the late palace seat of P. T. Barnum, says:

A visit to Iranistan, where Barnum lived so lately in all his glory, affords an excellent text for a sermon on the mutability of all mundane affairs. The grounds are neglected; the hothouse has received no more care this winter than enough to keep the plants from freezing the fountains have forgotten to play—the flowers are coming out amid heaps of leaves and rubbish, which have not been cleared away, and a rail bars the entrance to the deserted palace, whose figurative latch string always used to be out. The robins and sparrows hold undisputed possessions of the grounds. Aladdin has lost his palace for a time.

☞In Washington, on Thursday, Mr. Wallach, the editor of the Star, was publicly whipped by Maj. Heiss, for insulting language.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, April 23, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relative to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Yadkin, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't ex-officio Literary Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Dis. Share
Alamance,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,55	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,320	1479 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13 770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 69
Hertford,	6,056	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,936	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,951	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 25
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	724 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1209 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 28
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,349	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,008	960 16
	753,542	$90,425 01

Raleigh, May 2, 1856. 47-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. } ROWAN COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

David Lentz, vs. William Turner, Thomas K. Turner, Hezekiah Turner, James M. Turner, John P. Turner, David B. Turner & Mary E. Turner. } Interlocutory Petition.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that defendants William Turner, Thomas K. Turner, Hezekiah Turner, Jas. M. Turner and Mary E. Turner, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Republican Banner, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, notifying them to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-house in the town of Salisbory, on the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, L. Blackmer, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Salisbury, the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1856.

L. BLACKMER, C. & M.

apr 29 (pr adv. $6) 46 5t

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, *Farming Tools, and Grain,*

18 *shares in the Central Railroad,*

provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of *CORN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES,* whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON.

April 22, 1856. 46 tf

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Mock & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Moleskin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axels, Glass, Queens and Glassware, Sadlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparallelled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place, and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

april 1 42tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Straw Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856. 45-tf.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, fresh-best and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 22-tf.

BLANKS PRINTED.

Blank Deeds for Sale

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS. BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

CAMPAIGN BANNER.

With the view of giving the PANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates;—

One copy, for six months,	$1
Six copies,	$4
Ten copies,	$5
Twenty copies,	$15

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Republican Banner has been removed to the building two doors South of the Post Office.

The Democracy of this Senatorial District will hold a meeting for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Legislature, on Tuesday of Superior Court, the 29th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7th, 1856.

PUBLISHER REPUBLICAN BANNER.—Did you receive advertisement of Jenkins & Co. sent you Feb. 25th If you received and inserted, please send paper containing it to this Office, marked,

Respectfully V. B. PALMER.

We did; and when you remit the amout due us for advertising, through your office, the card of Goulds and Elliott, about two years ago, we will insert the one you allude to—not before.

JNO. A. GILMER'S APPOINTMENT.

Hendersonville,	Thursday,	15th May.
Asheville,	Saturday,	17th "
Marshall,	Monday,	19th "
Kelley's Store,	Tuesday,	20th "
Burnsville,	Wednesday,	21st "
Marion,	Friday,	23rd "
Rutherfordton,	Monday,	25th "

Gov. Bragg will also be in attendance at the above named places.

☞ We regret to learn that JOHN M. CLEMENT, Esq., of Davie, has declined, on account of ill-health, the electorship of the 6th District.

ANDREW JACKSON.

We call attention to the obituary notice of Andrew Jackson, to be found on the fourth page of this paper, written by the Prince of Know-Nothingism, Parson Brownlow, to show the feelings once entertained by the Know-Nothings towards that distinguished here and their wretched attempts to secure capital in the present Presidential campaign. They now bolster up their ticket with the name of Donelson, because he was the nephew of General Jaakson's wife! All the praise the K. N's. can bestow upon the name of Andrew Jackson is well merited, but it comes with bad grace, at a late day, from his traducers. We approve of Donelson standing on his own merits and not upon the good qualities of his distinguished uncle.

☞ The municipal election held in Philadelphia on the 5th inst., resulted in the choice of a Democratic Mayor, by 3,700 maj., and a large Democratic majority in the city Councils. The election held a year previous resulted in favor of Conrad, the K. N. candidate for Mayor, by over 8,000 maj. The waste and extravagance of K. N. government and the wretched condition of the financial affairs of the city gave rise to this late result. This is a gratifying result which will have its influence on the Presidential campaign in that city. The voice of Democracy is now heard in every portion of the country condemning K. N. misrule and extravagance; it will soon be heard in North Carolina.

"Contemptible always, and honest at no time, such men (the old-line whigs) would have been Tories in 1776 as they are co-laborers with foreignism in 1856. We caution our readers against the machinations of these whited sepulchers. There is neither honor nor honesty among them. Secessionists are not to be trusted, no matter by what name they call themselves. They are traitors all, and should be estimated accordingly."—*Jno. W. Cameron, K. N. Elector for the State at large.*

The "old-line Whigs" held a meeting here on the 5th inst., at which the nomination of Fillmore and Gilmer was *unanimously* ratified by Mr. Boyden. "We caution our readers against the machinations of these whited sepulchers."

"Taking their (the Democratic party) treatment of Chas. A. Rose, as a specimen of their liberality towards members who dare to think for themselves, no one at all acquainted with such matters can impute greater severity to any party."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

And, pray tell us how the Democratic party treated *your* "Chas. A. Rose!" What have the Democratic party done to him! Out with it, tell us how Charley has been treated; we will promise you a satisfactory reply.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CABARRUS.

Pursuant to previous notice a meeting of the Democrats of Cabarrus county, was held at the Court House in Concord on Saturday the 10th inst., A. D. 1856, when Silas Young was called to the Chair and William G. Weddington and John Wilkinson, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by D. Coleman Esq., in a few and pertinent remarks:

Resolved, That, Ibzan Cannon, Henry Propst, Simon Bost, John W. Young, A. A. Smithdeal, Cyrus A. Alexander, Jacob Ludwick and H. A. Area, be appointed delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held in the Town of Charlotte, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the Seventh Congressional District in the Cincinnatti Convention, and, on motion, the Chairman and secretaries were added to the number.

Resolved, Unanimously, that the nomination of Thomas Bragg for Governor of the State of North Carolina, be approved and ratiby this meeting.

A Democratic meeting was appointed for said county to be held at the Court House in Concord on the third Saturday in June next, to take into consideration the action of the Cincinnatti Convention aforesaid and for other purposes, at the hour of one o'clock P. M.

Moved, and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Republican Banner and Western Democrat.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SILAS YOUNG, Chairman.

WILLIAM G. WEDDINGTON, }
JOHN WILKINSON, } Sect'ry.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* publishes the following letter:

LAWSONVILLE, ROCKINGHAM Co., N. C., May 2nd, 1856.

To the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:

DEAR SIRS:—I learn that many papers of the State, yours among others, have published my name, as having been apppointed as assistant Elector by the Convention of the American party. I was much surprised when I heard it, and suppose the appointment was made under a misreprehension. I never was a member of the party, and of course do not intend to act.

I have always been a Whig, and am still a Whig, and while I greatly admire the character of Mr. Fillmore, and believe him to be a sound and safe man, I cannot support the ticket.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ROBT B. WATT.

We suppose Mr. Watt is one of the "whited sepulchers" that the Fayetteville Argus so contemptuous and intolerantly alludes to. A good many of these "whited sepulchers" will be visible in the Old North State about November.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

We are in receipt of this excellent magazine for this month. Messrs. Avery, Bolsher, Coble, Grady, Hayley and Jordan, have been elected Editors of the Magazine for the ensuing year.

We learn from the Magazine that Rev. Basil Manly, of Richmond, Va., has consented to deliver the valedictory Sermon to the graduating class on the 3d of June next.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June has been received; much could be said concerning the merits of this work, but we leave it to the people to subscribe and judge for themselves. Price $2. Address, C. J. Peterson, 102 Chesnut St., Philadelphia

CAROLINA CULTIVATOR.—W. D. Cooke, Publisher; B. S. Hedrick, Agricultural Editor. We have received the May number of this excellent farmer's paper. Support North Carolina papers and it shall be well with thee. Address, Raleigh.

THE 8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democrats of this Congressional District, met in convention on the 29th ult., for the purpose of appointing an Elector and Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That we approve of the platform of principles enacted by the Democratic State Convention lately held at Raleigh, both as to State and National issues.

2 Resolved, That we most cordially concur in the nomination of Thomas Bragg as our condidate for Governor, and pledge ourselves to give him a zealous and energetic support.

3. Resolved, That while we expect cheerfully to abide by, and unanimously to sustain the nomination of the approaching National Democratic Convention in the undoubting confidence that the nominee will be worthy of our support, we take this occasion to express our unqualified approval of the administration of Franklin Pierce, and our preference for him above all others for the ensuing Presidential term.

4. Resolved, That the public course in the present Congress, as formerly, of our Representative, Hon. T. L. Clingman, meets and has our high admiration and approval, and that it gives us peculiar pleasure to have this opportunity to assure him of our undiminished confidence, affection and support.

5. Resolved, That this Convention choose a candidate for Elector for this Electoral District and twenty-four sub-Electors, an l two Delegates and two alternates to the National Convention to be held at Cincinnatti on the first Monday in June next, and that in the event none of these delegates attend, W. W. Avery, Esq., be authorized to cast the vote of this Electoral District.

W. W. Avery, of Burke, was unanimously appointed Elector, and J. B. Gordon, of Wilkes, and D. C. Leventhorpe, of Burke, delegates to the National Convention.

☞ We copy the following, from the *Fayetteoille Observer*, to show our subscribers how we feel on the subject of advance payments for newspapers. We have always disliked to ask a subscriber for the advance price before the year is out. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; we do not say that we would rather have two dollars in advance than three dollars at the end of the year, yet *advance* payments are always more satisfactory to the subscriber; besides, they *will grumble*, and unjustly too, when we charge three dollars at the end of the year—a rule we inflexibly adhere to.

"ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We are occasionally met with the objection, by subscribers to the Observer, against paying more than the advance price, that the subscriber has always been ready to pay, if called on, and therefore should not be required to pay more than the advance price. We have thought that a general reply might put this matter in a proper light.

We have never felt that we had a right to call on a subscriber for money till we had earned it, For, if we did so, he might meet us with the objection that he owes us nothing, or that he does not choose to take the paper any longer. We give to every subscriber the privilege of paying in advance if he pleases, whereby he may save a part of the subscription price, and whereby we not only have the use of the money for a year in advanse, but, often, save the heavy commissions we have to pay an agent to travel around the State and collect up those little items. It is for the subscriber to avail himself of this right if he pleases; and those who do not, should not think hard of the enforcement of a rule which is presented to them in every paper."

"A writer in the Lexington Flag predicts that John A. Gilmer will receive in Puryear's District alone 1,500 more votes than General Dockery."—*K. N. Exchange.*

Suppose he does; the "writer" is neither a "Prophet or a son of a Prophet" as he will soon see. K. N. prophecies generally fall short of the mark at least by as much as they claim; so we shall look for Mr. Gilmer falling behind Gen. Dockery's vote by 1,500 votes.

THE FATAL DUEL.

The Wilmington Journal records in touching and impressive terms, the untimely death of Dr. Wilkings, of that place, who fell in a duel with Mr. J. H. Flanner. We copy as follows from the Wilmington papers:—

FATAL DUEL.—Our community was painfully startled, on Saturday afternoon last, by the reception of a telegraphic despatch from Marion, S. C., to the effect that a hostile meeting had taken place, near Fair Bluff, between Dr. Wm. C. Wilkings and Jos. H. Flanner, Esq., both young men and citizens of this place; and that, on the third fire, the former received the ball of his antagonist thro' the lungs, and, in a very few minutes, expired. The difficulty grew out of a speech made by Mr. Wilkings on Wednesday evening last, at the Democratic meeting at the Court House. They fought with pistols, at ten paces—Mr. Wilkings being the challenger.

We do not feel called upon to say more upon this most unfortunate occurrence, except that the parties were very much esteemed here by their friends and acquaintances; and that that this tragical result has cast a gloom the like of which, we trust, may never occur again.—*Herald.*

Neither do we feel called upon to say more about this matter to-day. But we may say much when we become possessed of the *facts* of the case.—*Commercial.*

We have little to add to the above,—nothing to day. When the public feeling becomes calmed down and facts can be reviewed dispassionately and impartially, those facts, will, no doubt, be given to the world by those in possession of them, and upon whom their promulgation, will devolve as a duty not only to themselves, but to the living and to the dead. Let us await the progress of events, without giving way to undue excitement or running the risk of committing injustice by unguarded expressions. There, is a providence that watches over the fall even of a sparrow, and if one of these cannot fall without our Father, may we not rest assured that man made in His image, is more precious than many sparrows, and in this assurance rest calmly and do justly—justly to ourselves and to others.—*Journal.*

SULPHUR SPRINGS, N. C.

We have been requested to state that much delay and uncertainty attends the delivery of letters and other mailable matter when directed to "*Deaver's Springs, N. C.*" There is no such office. The direction should be *Sulphur Springs, Buncombe county, N. C.*

We learn that documents directed to *Deaver's Springs* have been twenty-five days reaching the proper place.

As the Sulpher Spring will be visited by a large number of our friends this summer, we think it will be well for all who may correspond with parties at that point, to note the proper direction.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

BOSTON, May 7.—The American State Convention having tabled resolutions repudiating Fillmore, a number of the delegates bolted and appointed delegates to the convention of June, 12.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Vaux, Democrat, has been elected Mayor by 3700 majority, and the Councils are largely Democratic.

ROW IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Mr. Herbert, member of Congress from California, was to-day assailed by the waiters at Willard's Hotel, and, in self-defence, fired a pistol, killing the head waiter. Much excitement prevails.

THE AFFRAY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Mr. Herbert has been committed to the custody of the Marshal for his appearance in Court. His counsel has applied to the criminal judge for his release, on writ of *habeas corpus.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—The business portion of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, was burnt on Saturday last, involving a loss of $100,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.

We regret to learn, says the Lexington Flag of the 9th inst., that Adam Swicegood a very estimable citizen of this County, died suddenly while eating his dinner last Monday. Mr. S. was about forty five years of age, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

Messrs. Editors. Please state that if Col. H. L. ROBARDS will consent to become a Candidate for the State Senate that he will be supported by Many Voters.

May 10. 48 tf.

☞ Mr. W. D. Cooke, Principal of the Asylum for the Deaf & Dumb and Blind, will be in this town to-morrow evening with several pupils and will give an exhibition in the Presbyterian Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Common schools are rapidly increasing in North Carolina, and were attended last year by 120,000 scholars, against 19,000 in 1840.

MARRIED,

In this County, May 8th, Mr. PAUL MISENHEIMER and Mrs. MARIA S. BROWN, by Samuel Rothrock,

In Chapel Hill, Texas, on April 23d, by Rev. S. S. Yarbrough, Mr. LEONIDAS B. LEMAY, formerly of Raleigh, N. C. to Miss MARY A. CRESS, daughter of the late Col. Edward Cress, formerly of Salisbury, N. C:

DIED,

In this County on the Morning of the 8th inst., Mr. WILLIAM S. MACOY, aged about 50 years.

In this County, on the 5th of May Mrs. ANNA, wife of George W. Smith, in the 43rd year of her age.

In Cabarrus Co., on May 2d Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Mr. Henry Probst, in the 69th year of her age. The deceased was an exemplary member of the Ev. Luth, Church, and uniformly adowed her christain profession with an holy life and pious conversation, She has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn over their irreparable loss.

WORMS! WORMS!

☞ A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—*Dr. M'Lanes Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros, is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all other worm medicines, efficacy being university acknowledged by medical practitioners.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS, of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless, Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of.*

[1]. FLEMING BROSS.

Valuable Plantation For Sale.

I OFFER to sell at private sale, the plantation on which I formerly lived, situated in Rowan County, about one mile to the left of the direct Road leading from Salisbury to Gold Hill, and about nine miles and a half miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of P. N. Heilig, J. A. Linn and others, containing about

178 Acres,

any person wishing to purchase said plantation, will please call on Peter Trexler who is living two and a half miles north west from the former place. Terms agreed upon by the parties.

JACOB TREXLER

May 13th, 1856. tf—48.

Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kits.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring,
Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Soda Biscuits, Reisins, Almonds,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,
Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt,
Currants, Maccaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail. MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury, May 13th 1856. tf—48.

NOTICE.

MR. H. R. HELPER, intending to quit the State for an indefinite but considerable period, this day withdraws from the firm of Helper & Brother, by mutual consent. Mr. H. H. Helper will adjust the unsettled affairs of the late firm.

H. H. HELPER,
H. R. HELPER.

Salisbury, May 5, 1856. 47-3t pd

Dr. S. REEVES

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.

Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.

May 6, 1856. 47tf

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's. will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, May 13.

BACON—Hog round 10 a 10½; Lard 10 a 11. Corn, 45 a 47; Flour, 4 50 a 4¾. Cotton 9 a 10 Wheat, $1. Salt, $2.75. Sugar, 11 a 12½. Coffee,—Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co.
Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3, 1856.

COTTON—Upland—9¼ a 11¾ Dull.
RICE—$3¾ to $4½.
CORN—60 a 65. PEAS—90 a $1 00.
OATS—50 to 54. BACON—Hog round 13½ a 14.
FLOUR—$8 a $9 per barrel; sacks $4½ a $4 75. SUGARS—8¼ a 10½.
COFFEE—Rio 13½ a 14c.
MOLASSES—New Orleans 44 a 46c.
WHISKEY—Western 43 a 46.

NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., May, 10, 1856.

BACON.—Hams, 12 a 13, Hog round 11 a 11½
LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 12
CORN.—Mixed, 50; White, 51; Yellow 53
BEANS—White, scarce, $1 75 a $2.00.
FLAXSEED—Dull, $1 65 a 1.70.
PEAS—Black eye, 90 a 95.
COTTON—10¼ a 10½.
FLOUR.—Fine $6½; Superfine, $7; Extra 8; Family, 8¼.
SALT.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.
SUGARS.—Refined, 9½c. Crushed, 11½c.
DRIED APPLES.—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 75 a 00.
Do PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $2 a $2¼.
HAY—Cargo, $1 00.

REMARKS.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

From W. H. Marsh's Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, May, 24, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	12½ a 13	Java.	15 a 16
Middlings	a 11½	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	a 11	Rio	12 a 13
Hog round,	a 12½	St Domingo	00 a 00
LARD. N C	12½ a 13	COTTON,	8½ a 10
BUTTER—	27 a 28	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	25 a 35	per bush.	60 a 70
TURKEYS	1 00 a $1½	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	45 a 50	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s. ground	1 00 a 1 15	Macker'l no. 1	$20 00
do. fine	a 2 0	do. no. 2	12 00
SUGARS—		do No 3	$6 a $7
Porto Rico	9 a 10	Herrings,	
N. Orleans	9 a 9¾	East	4 50 a 6 00
Loaf & cru.	11 a 12½	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Clarifi'd and Granulated	11 a 12½	Canal,	00
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	N C br	7 25 a 7 75
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	OATS,	40 a 50
PEA NUTS	1 35 a 1 65	BEANS,	1 75 a 2 00
POTATOES, Irish, per bbl.—	$2 a $2½	LIQUORS, pr gal dom.	
EGGS, pr doz.	15 a 16	Whiskey	40 a 45
CORN,	60 a 70	N E Rum	60 a 55
		Gin	50 a 55
		Brandy	50 a 60
		do Apple	50 a 55

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C.
" John Fink, Concord, "
" King Hege & Co. Lexingtyn N. C.
" G M. Bingham, Mocksville "
" E. & B. Gaither, do. "
" W. G. James, Taylorsville, "

BLANKS PRINTED HERE.

OFFICE No. Ca. R. R. COMPANY.
SALISBURY, APRIL 16, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

SCHEDULE FOR MAIL TRAIN on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of April.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro' at	6 40 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at	9 21
" Hillsboro'	11 38
" Graham,	1 30 P. M.
" Greensboro',	2 57
" Jamestown,	3 40
" Lexington,	5 10
" Salisbury,	6 06
" Concord,	7 27
" Charlotte,	8 40

EAST.

Leave Charlotte at	5 45 A. M.
Arrive at Concord at	6 58
" Salisbury,	8 09
" Lexington,	9 10
" Jamestown,	10 41
" Greensboro',	11 15
" Graham,	12 46 P. M
" Hillsboro',	2 16
" Raleigh,	4 28
" Goldsboro',	7 20

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Engineer and Sup't. N. C. Railroad.

April 22 45-3t

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, —connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—tf.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS.

Anderson & Reynolds,

Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856. 36—1y.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company. Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the wormanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said Bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

M yd 5 47-tljn

McCORMICK'S REAPERS

FOR SALE by

EUGENE MARTIN,

Agent for the State of North Carolina.

Office on Main street, next Cowan's Brick Row.

Salisbury, April 29 46-tf

POETICAL.

THE WIDOWED SWORD.

They have sent me the sword my brave boy wore,
On the field of his young renown—
On the last red field where his faith was sealed,
And the sun of his days went down.
Away with tears
That are blinding me so;
There is joy in his years,
Though his young head be low;
And I'll gaze with a solemn delight evermore,
On the sword that my brave boy wore.

'Twas for freedom and home that I gave him away,
Like the sons of his race of old;
And though aged and gray, I am childless this day—
He is dearer, a thousand fold.
There's a glory above him
To hallow his name—
A land that will love him
Who died for its fame;
And a solace will shine when my old heart is sore,
Round the sword that my brave boy wore.

And so noble, so true—how they stood, how they fell.
In the battle, the plague and the cold;
Oh, as bravely and well as e'er story could tell,
Of the flowers of the heroes of old.
Like a sword through the foe
Was that fearless attack,
That so bright ere the blow
Comes so bloodily back;
And foremost among them, his colors he bore—
And here is the sword that my brave boy wore,

It was kind of his comrades, ye know not how kind,
It is more than the Indies to me;
Ye know not how kind and how steadfast of mind
The soldier to sorrow can be.
They knew well how lonely—
How greviously wrung,
Is the heart that its only
Love loses so young;
And they closed his dark eyer when the battle was o'er,
And sent his old father the sword that he wore.

I HAVE NO TIME TO READ.—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore the untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his antechamber begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended by the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Caesar, when he had curbed the spirit of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual conversation. Every man has time; if he is careful to improve it as well as he might, he can reap a threefold reward. Let all make use of the hours at their disposal if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They can, if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our Republic.

METHODIST CHURCH.—From the general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal church South, we learn that the total increase of membership for the year, of all the Conferences, is 24,689. The largest white membership reported is for the Georgia Conference 44,252; the largest colored membership, South Carolina Conference, 37,633; and the largest membership generally, South Carolina, 76,005.

It apears that in London, out of a population of two millions, only five hundred thousands attend any places of public worship at all. In Liverpool only one third of the population, about 70,000, attend any place of public worship.

Lord Palmerston has the reputation of being able to converse with fluency in a greater number of the living languages of Europe than any other Englishman known to fame.

SOMETHING NEW.—Gen. Sam Houston, who has been officially announced as a candidate for the Presidency, proposes to stump the Union. He is to speak at the Capital of every State.

Some one says that low-necked dresses have reached their height. The fellow must have been standing on his head when he took observations.

COTTON.—It is said there is reason to believe that one of the greatest speculations that has taken place for years, is now going on in cotton. The parties are said to be residents in New York. England and the Southern States, aided by the banks of New York and the South. The object is to get possession of so much of the crop as to control the market and run the prices very high. It is said it will require an investment of $26,000,000 for five or six months, to effect the object of the speculators.

INTERESTING.

The Rev. Mr. Brownlow, who is knowing as one of the ablest and rabid supporters of Fillmore and Donelson has all his life, we believe been a whig. The Nashville Union in its issue of April, 4th resurrected his notice of the death of Genl. Jackson. It is interesting as showing the *real* feelings of the leaders of the Know Nothing party towards the Hero of New Orleans.

"*Death of General Jackson.*—After a life of eighty long years, spent in the indulgence of the most bitter and vindictive passions which disgrace human nature and distract the human mind, the existence of Andrew Jackson terminated, at his residence near Nashville, on Sabbath, the 8th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.

"But still he lived on, wrote on, and abused ahead the living and the dead. And in all those letters in which he spoke so freely of his approaching dissolution, we never could meet with any of that forgiveness and charity which belongs to the faith he professed—no reparation offered to the injured and *traduced*—no asking of pardon from those he had slandered!

"We never have, in all our ups and downs in life, witnessed a spectacle so edifying as the last few years of Gen, Jackson's *ill-spent* life.

"And if the naked truth could become at even in his last moments, a portion of those vile demagogues were about him stirring the embers of his dying resentment into a flame, and awakening to action the smouldering ashes of that bitter resentment and depraved vindictiveness, which made his heart through a long career in life, a volcano of fires and ungovernable passions. The election of this singular man, and *vulgar Hero* to the Presidency, was the greatest curse that ever yet befel this nation.

* * * * "But he is gone *to a land of deepest shades*, and we are willing to take our leave of him. He has passed out of our hands to a just God, who will deal with him, and by him, according to his works.—We would not, if we could, *turn aside the veil of the future* to show his deluded followers and blind admirers what awaits him.—*Brownlow's Whig, June 18th*, 1845."

To this indictment, after raking the Union, Dr. Brownlow, responds as follows:

We acknowledge the foregoing paragraphs selected from our notice of the death of Gen. Jackson, *as the productions of our pen*, and as giving our honest sentiments at the time. Perhaps Eastman and those associated with him—especially the little 8 by 10 Locofoco sheets which *echo* his selections, may wish to know what we have to say now. Like Gov. Wise, when arraigned last summer, for the same offence, *we have no recantation to make!*

Comment is not necessary.

GOV. REEDER'S APPOINTMENT.

A gentleman in Virginia calls our attention to the fact that the enemies of President Pierce in the South lay considerable stress npon the appointment of Governor Reeder as a proof of his willingness to favor free-soilers, and asks us whether, at the time of his appointment, Gov. Reeder was not regarded as a sound national democrat. It is power to answer this question with entire confidence, and to say that down to the time that Gov. Reeder went to Kansas to assume the duties of governor of the Territory there had not been, as far as we ever heard, or as far as the President ever heard, a breath of suspicion as to his entertaining free-soil or abolition sentiments. He was appointed under the strongest assurances that he was strictly and honestly a national man. We are able to state, further, on very reliable authority, that whilst Governor Reeder was in Washington, at the time of his appointment, he conversed with southern gentleman on the subject of slavery and he assured them that he had no more scruple in buying a slave than a horse, and he regretted that he had not money to purchase a number of slaves to carry with him to Kansas. We have understood that he repeated the same sentiments on his way to Kansas. We will repeat what we have had occasion to say more than once heretofore—that no man has ever been appointed by President Pierce to office who was not at the time understood by him to be a faithful adherent of the Baltimore platform of 1852 on the subject of slavery. If any appointments were made contrary to this rule, it was done under a misapprehension as to the positions of the appointees. We may add that the evidences of Gov. Reeder's soundness were so strong that President Pierce was slower than many others to believe him a free soiler after he had gone to Kansas. It is, therefore, the grossest injustice to refer to Gov. Reeder's appointment as proof of the President's willingness to favor freesoilers.—*Washington Union.*

COUNTERFEITS.—Gold coin of the denomination of $1 seem to be passing quite currently in Philadelphia at the present time. They are made of zinc, plated and quite well executed, and are apt to deceive the unwary.

WARNING.—A man named Walker was recently convicted, at Memphis (Tenn,) of stealing a newspaper, which had been left at the door of a subscriber. He was sentenced to penitentiary for ten days.

PICTURE OF AN ABOLITIONIST CHRISTIAN.

The late editor of the Ch. Adv. and Journal finds a worthy successor in his son, Dr. T. E. Bond, Jr., who is for the present editing that Journal. We suppose, from the picture he draws in the extract we make from one of his editorials, that he is not a candidate for the chair. Such strong meat can hardly be digested by the body that is now sitting in Indianapolis. "The anti slavery man of the North searches the Scriptures for anathemas against masters, and insurrectionary counsels for slaves. The total absence of both from those holy pages does not humble his pride, nor shake his confidence, nor soften his asperity. What he cannot find in dogma he evolves from inference. He perceives that the principles of Christianity, as he would apply them, would produce necessities which might be expressed in such formulas as, "Slavery is the sum of villanies;" and thenceforward these formulas are Scripture to him. With them he is prepared to solve the highest problems of moral conduct. Nothing can be more simple than the process. The whole phenomena of mastership, intellectual, moral, and physical, are immediately reduced to the common expression: sin—sin, absolute, positive, incapable of increase or diminution, independent of accidents, unaffected by circumstances, unqualified by conditions.

The "sum of all villanies" admits of no aggregation; permits no subtractions. It is the only thing in the universe absolutely perfect and complete. To reform it, improve it, make any good out of it, are absurdities in terms. To extirpate it at all cost to good men and bad, to religion and civilization, to master and slave, this is the great if not the sole duty of mankind. Love hates it; brotherly kindness scoffs at it, charity curses it; meekness violently assails it; patience is in a rage to destroy it; in view of it, Christianity reverses its whole nature, and violates its whole spirit; prayer burdens the air with anathemas; the ministers of reconciliation become the trumpeters of strife; convention of souls is postponed to a more convenient season; the pulpit, no longer a "sacred desk," becomes an "ecclesiastical drum;" the people have their "conversation" anywhere else but "in heaven;" religion and piety cease to have any necessary conexion; and the world without, perceiving itself to be at least as much like Christ as those within, remark, not without pain, "How these Christians hate one another!" In all this there is sincerity, but it is the sincerity of ignorance, and pride, and passion. There is nothing of the humble and docile about it. The fanatical Abolitionist would give up the cross of Christ, as soon as his anti-slavery dogmas; indeed, not a few pressed by the necessity to choose, have preferred to abandon Jesus.

Southern Christian Advocate.

A KIND AND CHARITABLE DONATION.—G. P. R. James, Esq, H. B. M. Consul for this port, has received a despatch from Lord Clarendon, authorizing him in the name of the British Government, to distribute £200 (about $1000) among the benevolent institutions in Norfolk and Portsmouth, having charge of the destitute widows and orphans of those who died during the late epidemic.—*Norfolk Herald.*

An afflicted husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, when a friend asked him how he was. "Well," said he, pathetically, "I think I feel the better for that little walk."

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do,, Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

SEEDS SENT BY MAIL.—Our subscribers are, no doubt, often disappointed in the quanity of seeds received, when ordered through the post office. We find the following pithy article in the Country Gentleman, and give it, for the benefit of those of our readers, who would order seeds through the post office:

"*Postage on Seeds.*—The charge of letter rates of postage on packages of seeds, 3 cents per half ounce, instead of book postage—a cent an ounce—or even still more moderate terms—is equally unjust and injurious to the interests of farmers. An instance of this has just come to our notice: A in Pennsylvania writes to B in this city to send him, for fifty cents enclosed, as much, of a particular kind of corn as he can, and prepay the postage on it. The price of the corn being fifty cents a quart, B weighs this quanity and finds the postage would be, as market reports say, $1,75a$2. He then tries a pint, half a pint, &c. &c., until finally, he is obliged to send *eight cents worth of corn for forty-two cents worth of postage!*"

PRINTER'S PROVERBS.—Never inquire thou of the editor the news, for behold it is his business, at the appointed time, to give it unto thee without asking. It is not fit that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requires him to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter his office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be laying open; for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayst understand it.

Prefer thine own city paper to any other, and subscribe for it immediately. Pay in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thy little ones.

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.

September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

THE WESTERN SENTINEL.

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the astablishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently-organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devote ly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

CONGRESSMEN.—The Tribune says: "It is not men of smartness, not men of political skill, not men of eloquence, not fluent talkers, that are needed in Congress, but men of business capacity and rigid integrity. These, and these only, are the salt that is to save our institutions and Government."

Precisely *so*. But the "men of business capacity and strict integrity" are more profitably employed than legislating in a distant and expensive Capitol at eight dollars a day They are directing railroads, opening mines, controlling vast establishments, contriving great enterprises, making great fortunes. If we want such men for the public service, we must make it *worth their while* to serve the public. This is the law of things, which there is no evading. The *elite* of every nation is found in the path that leads to honorable emolument. In this country the public service is *not* that path; and, therefore, does not attract our *elite*.—*Life Illustrated.*

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

THRESHING MACHINES.

WE ARE READY TO EXECUTE ALL orders in putting up MACHINES of this description at the shortest notice. Having been engaged for several years in the business, we have hesitation in saying we can please those wishing machines. We are putting up the well known SHEEK'S machine at Smith Grove, Davie co., N. C.,—all orders promptly attended to. Those wishing good machines would do well to apply early at Smith Grove, N. C.

CLIFFORD, SHEEK & CO.

April 15 1856. 4t pd

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

TISBURY, MARTHAS VINEYARD

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cerfully recommend it as a valuable family medcine. JAMES C. LOOMER.

Pastor of the Babtist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children.) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those casees for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAVOY. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Tresurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory,

SIR.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer.*

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.

Findingt to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years*.—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After *five* dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

Blank Deeds for Sale

HOW TO COOK SHAD.—Shad are excellent when baked, either on a board, which is the best, or by the following mode: Stuff them with a seasoning made of bread crumbs, butter, salt, pepper, and (if agreeable) parsley and spices. Put the fish in a baking dish, with a cupful of water and a lump of butter. Bake from three quarters of an hour to an hour. Shad broiled is also excellent; but it is spoiled by frying, and it loses nearly all its fine flavor. This being a moist fish, it should never be boiled. Those who never ate a baked or broiled shad know nothing of that excellence which we claim for this fish above all others.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WAEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediditately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State,

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby propdsed to be made to the Constitution of the State, an I do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER.
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 33-6m.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - -	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - -	15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move, to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central, North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a NEW TWO STORY dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856. 39—tf.